

VOLUME 29.

# STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

\$500,000 CAPITAL.  
\$110,000 SURPLUS.

The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Northwest. Pays 6 percent interest per annum on deposits, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July. All deposits made during the last three days of a month draw interest for the month.

THE

# SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Of the State Savings Institution were built for the accommodation of the Business Men and Merchants of Chicago and the Northwest. They are Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof. Money, Diamonds, Bonds, and other Valuables, Silverware, Jewels, and other Valuable articles, can be deposited here, and guaranteed security. Safe in these vaults for rent at reasonable rates.

D. D. SPENCER, Pres't.  
A. D. GUILD, Cash'r.

600 N. COOK, Mayor's Office Building.

# \$100,000 TO LEND.

On first-class Improved Real Estate. If Security is desired, the rate may be made better than 6 percent.

SCUDDER & SON, 149 Dearborn-st.

# NEW CARPETS.

Choice New Designs of Every Grade of CARPETING.

Have been added to

# ALLEN, MACKEY & CO'S

Stock, and purchasers will now be offered the Latest Styles and best goods at the Cheapest Prices and in great variety.

# NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS

of Moquette, Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Extra Superfine Ingrain.

The attention of Merchants and others is called to the Stocks of Oil-Cloths, Mattings, and Bedding, as we are offering BARGAINS in all these departments to reduce stock.

# E. J. LANCASTER & CO.,

233 State-st., cor. Jackson.

# TO RENT.

Desirable Offices

# TO RENT

IN THE

# TRUENE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

# WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 10, Tribune Building.

# TO RENT—North Side Residence.

Beautifully situated and first-class, large and comfortable, with a large garden, and all modern improvements, large closets, and a very convenient location. Ready to move. For particulars, apply to

# TO RENT—FACTORY.

A new, large, modern manufacturing building, with all modern improvements, large closets, and a very convenient location. Ready to move. For particulars, apply to

# FOR RENT—DWELLING.

From May 1st, a first-class three-story and a half brick house, with a large garden, and all modern improvements, large closets, and a very convenient location. Ready to move. For particulars, apply to

# FOR RENT

On first, second, fourth, and fifth floors of

# FOR RENT.

A large corner basement office, also desirable office, in the Merchants' Building, at

# Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owing to the City of Chicago for the year 1875, that the City of Chicago will pay to them before May 1, 1876, borrow from the City of Chicago the amount of such taxes and interest, and will allow for such loan interest, and will pay the same in full on or before May 1, 1876. The City Collector will be directed to pay to the City of Chicago the amount of such taxes and interest, and will pay the same in full on or before May 1, 1876. The City Collector will be directed to pay to the City of Chicago the amount of such taxes and interest, and will pay the same in full on or before May 1, 1876.

# NOTICE.

On Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock, will be a grand drawing of New and second-hand Furniture, new and second-hand Carpets, Carpets, Office Desks, Book Cases, and other articles, at the residence of

# CONTINUING

On Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock, will be a grand drawing of New and second-hand Furniture, new and second-hand Carpets, Carpets, Office Desks, Book Cases, and other articles, at the residence of

# Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Entire Stock Watches, Jewelry, Amateurs, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Books, Bibles, Fancy Toilet Articles, of

# H. Miller, No. 61 Washington-st.

# SALE PEREMPTORY.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 81 and 83 Randolph-st.

# LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

500 cases Boots and Shoes

# AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock, will be a grand drawing of New and second-hand Furniture, new and second-hand Carpets, Carpets, Office Desks, Book Cases, and other articles, at the residence of

# JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

127 Wabash-st., N. W. corner Madison-st.

# FINANCIAL.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# FIFTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# THIRTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

There will be a meeting of the Independent Candidate Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# CONFECTIONERY.

There will be a meeting of the Confectionery Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 62 and 64 Wabash-st.

# DRY GOODS.

There will be a meeting of the Dry Goods Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# BOOTS & SHOES.

There will be a meeting of the Boots and Shoes Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of

# TO BANKERS.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

# TO BANKERS.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

(Special Telegram.)

STANFORD, Conn., April 10, 1876.

D. A. COVERT & CO., 43 State-st., Chicago.

Consist at present of the Yale and Sargent Time-Locks, Fifteen Banks represented. Movements regulated by experts in favor of Yale.

YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Certificate.)

Richard Ray, President of the Yale and Sargent Time-Locks, has been appointed to examine the Yale and Sargent Time-Locks.

(Signed) J. R. REED, 94 Fifth-st.

(Signed) J. R. REED, 94 Fifth-st.

(Certificate.)

First National Bank, Chicago, April 10, 1876.

D. A. COVERT & CO., Chicago, General Agents Yale and Sargent Time-Locks.

Drawn to: After completing our massive Safe Deposit Vault, and making them so strong as to resist all possible attempts at robbery by burglar tools, we determined to add a Yale and Sargent Time-Lock to each of our vaults.

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# EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.

50 CASES DRESS GOODS, Including every novelty of the season at the following REDUCED PRICES:

5



[illegible]







## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

ADVERTISING (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).  
 Single copy, 10 cents.  
 One year, \$10.00.  
 Six months, \$5.00.  
 Three months, \$2.50.  
 One month, \$1.00.  
 One week, 50 cents.  
 One day, 25 cents.  
 One hour, 10 cents.  
 One minute, 5 cents.  
 One second, 2 cents.  
 One third, 1 cent.  
 One fourth, 50 cents.  
 One fifth, 25 cents.  
 One sixth, 15 cents.  
 One seventh, 10 cents.  
 One eighth, 5 cents.  
 One ninth, 3 cents.  
 One tenth, 2 cents.  
 One eleventh, 1 cent.  
 One twelfth, 50 cents.  
 One thirteenth, 25 cents.  
 One fourteenth, 15 cents.  
 One fifteenth, 10 cents.  
 One sixteenth, 5 cents.  
 One seventeenth, 3 cents.  
 One eighteenth, 2 cents.  
 One nineteenth, 1 cent.  
 One twentieth, 50 cents.  
 One twenty-first, 25 cents.  
 One twenty-second, 15 cents.  
 One twenty-third, 10 cents.  
 One twenty-fourth, 5 cents.  
 One twenty-fifth, 3 cents.  
 One twenty-sixth, 2 cents.  
 One twenty-seventh, 1 cent.  
 One twenty-eighth, 50 cents.  
 One twenty-ninth, 25 cents.  
 One thirtieth, 15 cents.  
 One thirty-first, 10 cents.  
 One thirty-second, 5 cents.  
 One thirty-third, 3 cents.  
 One thirty-fourth, 2 cents.  
 One thirty-fifth, 1 cent.  
 One thirty-sixth, 50 cents.  
 One thirty-seventh, 25 cents.  
 One thirty-eighth, 15 cents.  
 One thirty-ninth, 10 cents.  
 One fortieth, 5 cents.  
 One forty-first, 3 cents.  
 One forty-second, 2 cents.  
 One forty-third, 1 cent.  
 One forty-fourth, 50 cents.  
 One forty-fifth, 25 cents.  
 One forty-sixth, 15 cents.  
 One forty-seventh, 10 cents.  
 One forty-eighth, 5 cents.  
 One forty-ninth, 3 cents.  
 One fiftieth, 2 cents.  
 One fifty-first, 1 cent.  
 One fifty-second, 50 cents.  
 One fifty-third, 25 cents.  
 One fifty-fourth, 15 cents.  
 One fifty-fifth, 10 cents.  
 One fifty-sixth, 5 cents.  
 One fifty-seventh, 3 cents.  
 One fifty-eighth, 2 cents.  
 One fifty-ninth, 1 cent.  
 One sixtieth, 50 cents.  
 One sixty-first, 25 cents.  
 One sixty-second, 15 cents.  
 One sixty-third, 10 cents.  
 One sixty-fourth, 5 cents.  
 One sixty-fifth, 3 cents.  
 One sixty-sixth, 2 cents.  
 One sixty-seventh, 1 cent.  
 One sixty-eighth, 50 cents.  
 One sixty-ninth, 25 cents.  
 One seventieth, 15 cents.  
 One seventy-first, 10 cents.  
 One seventy-second, 5 cents.  
 One seventy-third, 3 cents.  
 One seventy-fourth, 2 cents.  
 One seventy-fifth, 1 cent.  
 One seventy-sixth, 50 cents.  
 One seventy-seventh, 25 cents.  
 One seventy-eighth, 15 cents.  
 One seventy-ninth, 10 cents.  
 One eightieth, 5 cents.  
 One eighty-first, 3 cents.  
 One eighty-second, 2 cents.  
 One eighty-third, 1 cent.  
 One eighty-fourth, 50 cents.  
 One eighty-fifth, 25 cents.  
 One eighty-sixth, 15 cents.  
 One eighty-seventh, 10 cents.  
 One eighty-eighth, 5 cents.  
 One eighty-ninth, 3 cents.  
 One ninetieth, 2 cents.  
 One ninety-first, 1 cent.  
 One ninety-second, 50 cents.  
 One ninety-third, 25 cents.  
 One ninety-fourth, 15 cents.  
 One ninety-fifth, 10 cents.  
 One ninety-sixth, 5 cents.  
 One ninety-seventh, 3 cents.  
 One ninety-eighth, 2 cents.  
 One ninety-ninth, 1 cent.  
 One hundredth, 50 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE-MAISON.**—Madison street, between North and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.  
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## The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1876.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 85.

The silver is coming none so soon to to away with a petty and annoying nuisance—that of the extensive counterfeiting of nickel five-cent pieces. The counterfeiters are worth every whit as much as the genuine, being identical in weight and fineness, which is not saying much. The regular minted half-dime costs the Government all told but half a cent, and that is precisely what it is worth, Government stamp and all.

One of the heaviest blows sustained by Gen. Hancock among all that have fallen upon him since his fortunes began to wane was that inflicted by the Senate yesterday in the passage of a bill for the improvement of the Capitol grounds with a provision that none of the money thus appropriated shall pass through the hands of Gen. Hancock as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. The Democratic House had already expressed in a similar manner its lack of confidence, and this action of the Republican Senate is particularly significant.

Charles O'Connor, the distinguished New York lawyer, has recently been the subject of unpleasant notoriety through the publication of a statement that he had reserved for himself as counsel fees the larger part of the money received as alimony by the divorced wife of Edward Foxworth. Mr. O'Connor is out in a vigorous and pronounced charge of false and libelous in every particular, and giving notice of his intention to prosecute those who have given it publicity. He states that it has been a matter of principle with him never to work for nothing, but that his fees in the case of Mr. Foxworth, reported to have been about \$50,000, actually amounted to \$7,000.

The Ways and Means Committee have at last finished the Morrill Tariff bill, and agreed to report it to the House. The tea and coffee clauses, after much debate, were taken from the measure, leaving these articles as at present, on the free list. The vote on a proposition to fix the duty on coffee at 3 cents per pound, and that on tea at 10 cents, was pretty evenly divided politically. Messrs. Garfield and Burdick voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. In the vote on the final adoption of the bill, Hancock, Democrat, voted with the Republicans against such action, and when the bill comes in the House, moves an amendment taxing tea and coffee.

The House having called for the report of Mr. D. L. Pratt, of Springfield, Ill., who was appointed Special Revenue Agent to investigate the whisky and rum trade in San Francisco, the publication of that document is certain to produce a sensation. In his report Mr. Pratt distinctly asserts that the whisky thieves in California have enjoyed the powerful protection of Senator Stanford and other Congressmen from that State, and, backed by this influence, have set at defiance all attempts to probe and punish the frauds upon the revenue. Secretary Stanford has undertaken to protect the Government and crush out the thieves in spite of the Ring, with what result has not yet been developed. The publication of Mr. Pratt's fearless report is not unlikely to assist materially in bringing matters to a crisis.

The good work goes forward bravely. The North Town Board yesterday took action on the claims of the Collector for compensation, and instead of the extravagant sum heretofore voted with prodigal recklessness the Board only consented to allow a fair and moderate sum for the services rendered. The Board, moreover, adopted a resolution in favor of abolishing the office of collector in North Chicago, and, curiously enough, the only negative votes were those of the Supervisor and Town Clerk. The South Town Board has yet to deal with Mr. Evans' claim for compensation, amounting to \$12,000, and it should hardly be necessary to suggest to the Justices that this is not a good time to be liberal with the people's money.

We republish this morning from the Quincy Whip an interesting review of the political situation in Illinois, being more particularly a thorough and careful analysis of the gubernatorial question. Reports have been received from nearly all the counties in the State, showing the prevailing sentiment among Republicans concerning the relative strength, fitness, and acceptability of the various candidates. Messrs. Barrows and Oronzo have undeniably made headway; it would be strange if months of active, energetic work had not accomplished something. But quietly, steadily, surely, the candidacy of Mr. Washburn has gained in strength and popularity among the rank and file, and is still gaining. In many of the counties the nomination of Mr. Washburn is regarded as the one thing needful to insure the Republican party of Illinois against defeat, in almost every instance his nomination would be hailed with satisfaction and enthusiasm.

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled yesterday. New pork was quiet and 8 @ 10c per lb. lower, closing at \$9.15 and cash and \$9.20. Lard was active and 10c @ 11c per lb. lower, closing at \$18.50 and cash and \$18.40. The flour market was quiet and steady, with no change in prices.

short ribs, and 19c for do short clean. Highwines were quiet and easier, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was moderately active and closed 1c lower, at \$1.04 for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was less active and firmer, closing 1c higher, at 45c for April and 46c for May. Oats were more active and 1c lower, closing at 30c for April and 31c for May. Rye was dull for April and 25c for May. Barley was quiet and firmer, closing at 55c for May. Hops were dull and 10c lower, closing weak at \$7.55 @ \$8.50 for common to extra. There was a moderately active cattle market, at about Monday's prices. Sheep were firm and unchanged. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 3,162,111 lb wheat, 2,089,701 lb corn, 710,437 lb oats, 104,487 lb rye, and 232,933 lb barley. Also, about the harbor, 185,829 bu wheat, 468,679 bu corn, 93,954 bu oats, and 29,997 bu rye. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.87 in greenbacks at the close.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Ex parte Millwright* is a landmark case in the history of the country. It involved the title to nearly a million acres of land in Kansas, which by the treaty of 1867 was ceded by the Osage Indians to the General Government. By act of Congress, passed in 1869, of the land to actual settlers was authorized, and was accordingly made according to the dictates of justice and common sense. The Lavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway Company set up claim of right to locate these very lands under the grants made to them prior to the treaty by which the Government acquired title. The claim was without a shadow of foundation in right, and was simply an attempt of the Companies to rob the settlers of their improvements, and made upon the theory that the longest purse must win the case. The Supreme Court, however, has decided in favor of the settlers, and has held that the title to the land is in the name of the United States to settle the title. This was decided in favor of the settlers in the United States District Court; then, on appeal, again decided in their favor by the United States Circuit Court; and now by the Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the lower courts. The decision, as reported, does not touch the question as to the right of homestead settlers upon lands which the United States owned at the time of land-grants made to railway companies, under which the latter seek to locate the land. It indicates, however, that the leaning of the Court is toward upholding the rights of bona fide settlers against the land-grant companies, which is a most important principle. The decision is a landmark case in the history of the country, and is a great victory for the settlers.

**THE MONSTER MEETING.**  
 The meeting at Exposition Hall last night was in all respects the greatest meeting ever held under a roof in this city. In point of numbers it far exceeded all previous gatherings of the kind in the West. The monster hall, when the meeting organized and for some time after, contained not less than 25,000 persons. Though there were two stands, one at each end, a large part of the multitude could not hear, and retired. Still, for two hours there was a constant stream of persons entering the hall, taking the places of those passing out, and the excitement was intense. The meeting was organized by the Chicago Board of Trade, and was held for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire in the city. The meeting was a great success, and the money raised will be of great service to the sufferers.

We can tell the four impostors who have usurped the town offices that the moderation of the meeting was full of significance. These men at Exposition Hall last night knew their strength and their power; they felt that in an hour they could have crushed these enemies, but they were not so cruel as to sweep the whole combination out of existence, but they forbore. The time for ulterior measures had not yet arrived. If the great and always hazardous remedy for great public wrongs is to be resorted to, it should not be done in excitement, but after full deliberation, and after giving the guilty the opportunity to render it unnecessary.

The meeting, therefore, appointed a committee of citizens to submit this whole matter to the four men, Evans, Phillips, Ryan, and Gleason, and demand that they resign or decline the offices they have usurped. In case these men shall definitely persist in their usurpation, and challenge the people of Chicago to do their worst, then this Committee shall call on the people to give battle and to take up their arms, and to give them the power to carry these instructions into execution. It is to be seen whether these four men, and their rash and unprincipled advisers, will venture to provoke a second assemblage of the people of Chicago.

A committee of citizens was appointed to wait upon Mayor Colvin and request his resignation, and to avoid all legal controversy between him and the Mayor to be voted for on Tuesday next.

Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia—188 votes are set down for Missouri. To Barrow are assigned Vermont, Connecticut, South Carolina (if the Chamberlain Republican vote from the State Convention), Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and 75 votes in all. As to Barrow, the prediction is hazarded that he will prove either a hopelessly weak or an irresistibly strong candidate, owing to the fact that no "organized"—that is, machine—efforts are being made in his behalf, and that his prospects depend upon the breaking down of such efforts made in the interest of other candidates. This estimate apparently coincides to Mr. Barrow's utmost that his friends claim for him, and more than he can be reckoned assured of by full 50 votes, from present indications, since more than that number of delegates counted for him may be sent to the Convention unpledged or some of them instructed for other candidates. The Cincinnati Commercial, surveying the field from the West, sets down Barrow's first serious failure, as that of not securing the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, which is the Commercial's phrase, deprives him of efficient "trading capital," and Cameron is against him. New Hampshire will, the Commercial predicts, cast half her vote for Barrow, with a swift disposition on the part of the Barrow men of the delegation to go over to Barrow. Barrow's Northwestern strength, that paper sets down as being, and concludes that, without the aid of the support of New England and Pennsylvania, which there is no prospect of his securing, he must fail. The Commercial finds the prospect far more promising for Barrow. It concedes that all the "machine" will grind out favorable hostile to him; that he has no "favorite-sonny" support; that he cannot be a compromise candidate; for he would not be nominated because he does not mean anything, but if he is nominated it will be because he means a great deal, of which his course as Secretary gives assurance; and that "his nomination depends upon the recognition by the country of his eminent fitness for office." The country is rapidly recognizing that, and the popular sense of his fitness is daily broadening. At Cincinnati, the partisans of Morrison, Cameron and Barrow, who together will constitute the majority of the Convention, will meet with the certainty that neither of these can command a majority, and after the first ballot the Commercial predicts that "all the loose votes"—those freed from their instructions by the first ballot—will flow to him, "because it will then be manifest from the strong popular current for him, that he is the only man who can be elected."

**THE MONSTER MEETING.**  
 The meeting at Exposition Hall last night was in all respects the greatest meeting ever held under a roof in this city. In point of numbers it far exceeded all previous gatherings of the kind in the West. The monster hall, when the meeting organized and for some time after, contained not less than 25,000 persons. Though there were two stands, one at each end, a large part of the multitude could not hear, and retired. Still, for two hours there was a constant stream of persons entering the hall, taking the places of those passing out, and the excitement was intense. The meeting was organized by the Chicago Board of Trade, and was held for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire in the city. The meeting was a great success, and the money raised will be of great service to the sufferers.

**APPEALING TO THE COURTS TO PURGE ELECTION FRAUDS.**  
 The plea that the four men who have fraudulently seized the town offices in South Chicago, in behalf of themselves and four-score bumper deputies, should not be disturbed until disposed of by the Supreme Court, however good in ordinary cases, and under ordinary circumstances, is wholly inapplicable in this case. The people of Chicago have for years danced obsequious attendance on the Supreme Court, begging that Court to interpose the judicial authority of the State to protect them against lawlessness, official bribery and corruption, and against fraud and deception, and to restore to them the peace and order of the city. The Supreme Court, however, has refused to do so, and the people of Chicago are now left to their own devices. The people of Chicago are now left to their own devices.

We are not arraigning or criticizing the Supreme Court; we are not questioning its authority or its wisdom. We are simply pointing out the fact that the Supreme Court has refused to interpose its authority to protect the people of Chicago against lawlessness, official bribery and corruption, and against fraud and deception. The people of Chicago are now left to their own devices.

We hope Mr. Goodell understands this. We confess that we do not. We can only catch occasional glimpses of meaning in this composition. Perhaps Mr. Colvin himself did not exactly know what he wanted to say. Perhaps he did not want Marshall Goodell, and his police force to understand it. He was talking to the people of Chicago, and he was talking to the people of Chicago.

The New York Tribune publishes a column of elaborate computations, or rather speculations, as to the result of the first ballot in the Cincinnati Convention. It reckons for him of the New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and 18 of the 38 votes of Massachusetts; of the Southern States, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana; of the Western States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois; of the Pacific States, California, Oregon, Nevada, and the nine Territories, 100 votes in all. It then says that the total number of votes is 188, and that the difference between the two sides is 188 minus 100, which is 88 votes.

der-bitters," and "bummers," and thieves to organize fights and miniature riots around the polls—one of them right opposite the City Hall—for the purpose of intimidating the honest voters. If Mr. Colvin wishes to conduct an election, he should not allow himself to be intimidated by the "bummers" and "der-bitters." He should not allow himself to be intimidated by the "bummers" and "der-bitters."

**THE POWER BEHIND THE OFFICIAL THIEVES.**  
 The men who nominally hold the town offices in South Chicago by virtue of stuffing the ballot-boxes have been deterred from a more prompt recognition of public sentiment by the number and character of their retainers. The men who hold the offices have some 70 or 80 dependents, in the shape of deputies and assistants. These men are taken from the same class that the Phillips and Evans belong to. They are more than this. They are saloon-keepers, roughs, and vagabonds. They will keep the Phillips and Evans in the office, and they will keep the Phillips and Evans in the office. They will keep the Phillips and Evans in the office, and they will keep the Phillips and Evans in the office.

**MR. COLVIN ON BALLOT-STUFFING.**  
 Mr. Colvin has appeared in a new role—that of the complete letter-writer. We have had frequent specimens of his epistolary powers. He has extended the hospitality of the city to all sorts of people, from the Governor-General of Canada to professional pedlars, and has displayed a faculty for eloquence of speech that can only be described as astonishing. There was a time when it was thought that he would retire from the Mayor's office to set up a new school of oratory. But he has now turned his back on another direction. It remained for Colvin to take his pen in hand to demonstrate the full capacity of the English language for complexity and obscurity. He has written a letter to Marshall Goodell, which is evidently all his own. Neither Mr. Forrester, the City Clerk, nor his Secretary, will claim any portion of the credit for this remarkable production.

**THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD-OMAHA BRIDGE.**  
 We called attention a few days since to the vote in Congress by which the Government's first mortgage on the Pacific Railroad was released and a second mortgage taken in its place, the interest upon which second mortgage is now several millions of dollars in default. The "check" of these overreaching corporations has been manifested in a variety of ways since that time, but in nothing has the Union Pacific displayed its characteristic impudence and greed more conspicuously than in ignoring and disregarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court respecting the Omaha bridge. It will be remembered that the Court, although recognizing the right of the Union Pacific to build a bridge across the river, held that the bridge should be built in accordance with the terms of the Government's first mortgage, and that the Government should be paid for the bridge.

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**WASHINGTON.**  
**Morrison's Tariff Bill Ready to Be Reported to the House.**  
**Attempts to Tax the Items of Tea and Coffee Successfully Resisted.**  
**The Impeachment Committee Confronted upon a Sure Case Against Belknap.**  
**That Bill to Protect Witnesses Meets Its Death in the Senate.**  
**Kilbourn Essays to Earn His Liberty Means of the Habeas Corpus.**  
**Provisions of the Steamboat Bill as It Passed the House.**  
**Stringent Regulations Regarding Transportation of Explosive Substances.**

**THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.**  
 Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means finished to-day the consideration of the Morrison Tariff bill, and reported it to the House. A very lively discussion occurred on the proposition to restore the duty on tea and coffee. Speeches in favor of this restoration were made by Messrs. Morrill, Hancock, and Burdick. The advocates of duty urged that its re-enactment would bring to the revenues of the United States an addition of about \$9,000,000 annually, without increasing the least burden of taxation upon the people. The opponents of the bill referred to the popular sentiment which prevailed at the time it was repealed, and which found expression in the demand for a reduction of the duty on tea and coffee, and urged that the repeal of the duty would be a step toward the restoration of the tariff on tea and coffee.

**ATTEMPTS TO TAX THE ITEMS OF TEA AND COFFEE SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.**  
 The House of Representatives to-day rejected a bill to tax tea and coffee. The bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill, and was supported by Messrs. Hancock, Burdick, and Garfield. The bill was defeated by a vote of 100 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was defeated by a vote of 100 yeas and 100 nays.

**THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE CONFRONTED UPON A SURE CASE AGAINST BELKNAP.**  
 The House of Representatives to-day voted to impeach Secretary of War William B. Belknap. The vote was 100 yeas and 100 nays. The House of Representatives to-day voted to impeach Secretary of War William B. Belknap. The vote was 100 yeas and 100 nays.

**THAT BILL TO PROTECT WITNESSES MEETS ITS DEATH IN THE SENATE.**  
 The Senate of the United States to-day rejected a bill to protect witnesses. The bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill, and was supported by Messrs. Hancock, Burdick, and Garfield. The bill was defeated by a vote of 100 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was defeated by a vote of 100 yeas and 100 nays.

**KILBOURN ESSAYS TO EARN HIS LIBERTY MEANS OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.**  
 The House of Representatives to-day voted to grant a writ of habeas corpus to John A. Kilbourn. The vote was 100 yeas and 100 nays. The House of Representatives to-day voted to grant a writ of habeas corpus to John A. Kilbourn. The vote was 100 yeas and 100 nays.



**TENSION. - OR ANY OTHER OF ITS  
CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.**  
Correspondence and investigation invited.  
**WILCOX & GIBBS, P. O. BOX  
500 2d Ave. Wash. D. C.**



## FOREIGN.

**the Oriental Question** A

## Germany Fears, and Is Ende Prevent, a War Bet Russia and Austria

**The Turkish Insurgents Con-**  
**Russia Will Come to Their**

**Monarchism Receives a Stunning**  
**the French Assembly**

**An Attempt to Create a Division in**  
**Dean Hanks Results in Utter**

**TURKEY.**  
**THE INSURRECTION SPREADING IN**  
**CONSTANTINOPLE.** April 11.—Addi-  
tional troops have been dispatched to  
VIENNA. April 11.—Telegrams  
state that the insurrection has now  
the centre of the province. The con-  
science has joined the movement.

COUNTING ON RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE  
LONDON, April 11.—The Times' editorial says the obstinacy of Harzegovina is due to the hope of obtaining Russian aid at the eleventh hour. The editorial notwithstanding Russian official statements to lay down their arms, and statements that Russian diplomats

in Austria and Turkey have friends that Russia will never have troops to occupy insurgent territories. Under these circumstances the insurgents had better persist, for, though the Government undoubtedly desires to see Turkey, there is a feeling in Russia that Russian public opinion will not support the Government to hand the fighting to the Magyar or Turk. The growth of this opinion explains Serbian armaments.

THE POSTS WILL DO NO GOOD.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from

states that the Turkish Ambassador interviewed with Count Andrássy, at-  
tached it impossible for the Porte to  
conditions demanded by the insurgent  
Herzegovina, and that the reform  
Count Andrássy, which the Porte  
conditionally, were the utmost con-  
the Turkish Government could with-  
grant to the rebels.

LONDON, April 12.—A Vienna dispatch expected that Nismes will be surrendered by famine.

**RUSSIAN FIREBRANDS.**  
Sunday the emissary of Prince at Sutorina took a cordial farewell of the chief, distributed costly promises to act in support of the It is feared that hostilities will soon break out between Serbia and Turkey.

**GERMANY VERY APPREHENSIVE.**

LONDON, April 12.—A Berlin dispatch is still critical. It is said the German Government is apprehensive of the relations between Austria and Russia, and is actively laboring to prevent a rupture. The denial of the statement by Baron Rodich had warned the Russians to distrust Russian promises had been one source of difficulty. It is reported that Serbia will certainly not

FRANCE.

cal societies of Paris, and it is expected that provincial societies, will take part in the ELECTION CONTINUED.

M. Bonber's election as a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Bion is affirmed.

IN PARLIAMENT.

VERSAILLES, April 11.—The Chamber of Deputies met at 10 o'clock, and the session was opened by the reading of the following message from the President of the Republic:

stant debate in the Chamber or in the afternoon. M. Lebond, reporter of the Committee on the various amnesty motions, reported which decides to advise the Government that the Government display of individual cases.

The Government considered it inadvisable for its deputies to immediately vote a bill which the Senate would be unable to discuss after the recess.

M. Douai, Bonapartist, stated that he introduced the motion because they must test the value of Republicans as a Government, while they thought the amusements ought not to be delayed. The Bonapartists

There was a violent altercation between Duval and Minister Lizard because of a made by the latter that a fallen parliamentarian had no opposition to the Minister reminded M. Duval that the of the Empire had been confirmed by elections.

They desired, above all things, to avoid Republicans who triumphed in the Chamber, seated on the ministerial bench, and to postpone further debate on the question until after the summer recess. The Chamber by a large majority voted by the Chamber by a large majority of the groups of the Left, without supporting the Government.

by which the Empire was formally dissolved. The Chamber also deferred consideration of three disputed election cases until a later date, and adjourned to the 10th of May.

ALGERIA.

PARIS, April 11.—The insurrection in the province of Constantine, Algeria, proves to be important.

—♦—

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  
The Parliamentary session has  
closed beyond the time expected with  
there appears little prospect of a

During the past month, but operations limited by the dry weather, which covers all over the country. The effects both alluvial workings and erodible.

Forty-eight grain and nine wool ex-  
been sent to the Philadelphia Exhibi-  
The South Australian schooner  
head turned at sea, near Fort Phil-  
men were saved. The Captain is in  
explosion of gunpowder aboard was the

The continuous showery weather is having a restorative effect upon vegetation. A tornado occurred at Bowen. The communication is interrupted. There is destruction of property. Wagner's Land-Office and several other buildings are leveled. Many people were injured. No lives were lost. The hospitals and the hospital are perfect wreck.

Twenty survivors of the lost ship were landed at Gall last Thursday which touched there for that purpose. The great event of the month has been the arrival of the Australian submarine cable. Native affairs on the east coast are somewhat complicated. Signs of a contest between natives and the Government are visible.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS  
HAYAMA, April 18.—Advice from J  
5th of March report that the town is  
led. President Dominique had given  
urgent notice that in ninety-six hours  
could be bombarded. The time he



**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

**LEA & PERRINS'**  
**CHELSEA**

PROBONOUCED BY  
CONNOISSEURS  
TO BE THE  
"ONLY GOOD  
SAUCE"  
And Applicable to  
EVERY VARIETY  
OF DISH

EXTRACT  
of a LETTER FROM  
MEDICAL GENT.  
MAYNARD, to his  
brother at  
WORCESTER,  
May, 1861.

"LEA & PERRINS  
SAUCE" has been  
highly esteemed  
London, and is, in  
consequence, the most pre-  
ferred as well as  
most wholesome  
that is made."



**Worcestershire Sauce**

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors  
L & A FERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail  
Dealers in Sauce generally throughout the world.

**Ask for Lee & Ferrins' Sauce.**

At the BREAKFAST TABLE, in France, it imparts the most  
acquired relish to Boiled or Cold Meat, Poultry,  
Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Spain, with Pork, the  
French Game, and in all Countries, it gives a delightful  
flavour.

At the LUNCHEON and SUPPER TABLE, it is  
deemed indispensable by those familiar with its un-  
equalled qualities.

[From the New York Times.]

There is no relish in the world which is so universal

as well as *Peters' famous Worcestersters, Bann.*

The excellence of this *SAATCHI* having caused some  
own imitation, the *NEW LABEL* bears a *7/6* inside the  
proprietor's signature.

*Lea & Perrins*

which is placed upon each bottle.

**JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,**  
**NEW YORK.**

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**FINANCIAL.**

Invest Now According to Your Means, \$100  
\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200.

Now to make money is in order, and you are induced  
not to consider one of the greatest NEW YORK INVEST-  
MENT OPPORTUNITIES.

and his brother, are prepared to invest in stocks and other profitable ventures of a legitimate character. The firm is launched for money-making, and its members assume the responsibility of the success or failure of their employment of Frothingkings of the fact, so long as the business is conducted in a legitimate manner. The firm is not concerned and carried on as directed, on a margin of 100 per cent. — From Eastern Standard Evening Star, Dec. 10, 1924.

**RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.**

**EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS: —** Saturday and Sunday. — Sunday morning. — Monday morning. — All the Sunday and all the in 1 day.

**CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.**

[illegible][illegible]

	Leave	Arrive
Wilmington & Minnesota Through		
Day train	7:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul		
Evening train	7:00 p. m.	12:00 a. m.
Wichita and Minnesota Night		
Evening train	7:00 p. m.	12:00 a. m.

All trains pass via Minneapolis. Arrive at St. Paul and Chicago, or the Wisconsin, La Crosse, and Wausau.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis Regular		
Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Chicago & New Orleans	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Chicago & New Orleans	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Chicago & New Orleans	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.

[illegible][illegible]

Morning Express..... 5:55 a. m. 7:40 a. m.  
 Accommodation..... 7:45 a. m. 9:15 a. m.  
 Evening Express..... 9:20 p. m. 7:15 p. m.

Daily. \*Daily, Sundays excepted.

**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD**  
 Grand, corner of Van Buren and Superior, st. Chicago;  
 Rock Island, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day, Express to St. Louis & Kansas City	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Day, Express to St. Louis & Kansas City	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Day, Express to St. Louis & Kansas City	7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.











